STORY WHITE WALL WAS

Office, Corner Seventh and Office Streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
AND SUNDAY SEVEN ISSUES
WEEK.
Mail-In Advance Postage Prepaid.

One year
Six roomths
Three months
Any three days except funday one year
Syunday with Magnaths
Sunday with Magnaths
Sunday
Three days
Security
Sunday
Three
BY CARRIER, ST LOUIS AND SUBLISS
Per west daily only Per week, daily only
Per week, daily and Sunday.
TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE. Monday and Thursday one year ... \$1.80 by pank draft, express money order or letter.

Address THE REPUBLIC. 

TELEPHOND NUMBERS. Counting Room Main 3418 F.Sturial Reception-Room ... Park 116

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1901.

#### WORLD'S-1903-FAIR.

FOR ALL TO HELP.

There seems to be a promise of good results from the practical operation of the plan now being considered by the Board of Education looking to the support of superannuated teachers of the public echools of St. Louis.

This plan provides for an enlarge ment of the membership of the Benev olent Annuity Association, by means of an associate membership class, which shall enable all citizens who so desire to join and contribute annually to the fund for the maintenance of teachers who have reached the age limit and been retired from service. These associate members will each pay \$5 annually into the annuity fund, and may also co-operate with the Benevolent Annulty Association in such other ways as they may individually see fit.

The opportunity thus presented should appeal to the public and especially to those St. Louisans who received their education in the public schools of their city. The full debt which they owe their teachers can never be repaid, but they can do much toward discharging the obligation by helping to provide for the teachers in their old age. The details of the plan, as found in another column of this issue of The Republic, are earnestly commended to popular

#### SWIFT AND CERTAIN.

General Jacob Smith's reported knowledge of the whereabouts of Lukban, the insurgent leader in the Philip pine island of Samar, and his expectation of clearing the Island of insurgents by Christmas, indicates that the American commander has lost no time in laying the foundation for an effective cam-

The maintenance of the American Army's prestige in the Philippines demands especially the crushing of the Samar insurrection. The "successes" of treachery gained by the natives in this island have thoroughly reawakened the insurgent spirit throughout the archi-

To overcome the effect thus produced the campaign of reprisal must be vigorous and complete in final and definite

General Smith has a great opportunity for distinguished service in Samar. His record as a soldier justifies a confident belief that the opportunity will of November and December the people of this country expect to hear of a most aggressive campaign against the Samar insurgents, ending in their complete realization of the truth that the American fing and American authority must be respected as the sovereign flag and the dominant authority of their coun-

#### TEACHING METHODS.

During the past few years most coleges and universities have placed Greek and Latin among the electives. Regular degrees may be secured in institutions of recognized standing without a study Greek. Educational methods are going through an evolution which in the end will make the students of twenty years ago or even of the present day seem very much out of date.

In the November issue of the Commonwealth, Mr. George R. Lockwood indulges in "A Lecture to Teachers." He lays on the teachers the blame for discarding the "dead" languages. He thinks that the attempt to give students a scholarly knowledge of Latin and Greek is a mistake. The "hard, extensive and uninteresting" grammar work is pronounced the cause of the general dislike of these tounges-a dislike which Mr. Lockwood confesses to be natural. lie argues that a reading knowledge

of the languages can be obtained without burdening the mind of an active girl or boy with the 1,000 or 1,500 rules. exceptions and examples usually taught in the academic and collegiate course. Modern languages are more popular because the teachers do not require so much grammar work, yet, even in their study, Mr. Lockwood holds, there is a surplus of this unnecessary and unwelcome adjunct.

"A reading knowledge of a language," says Mr. Lockwood, "is all that most students can hold on to for twelve months if they know it through books only, and the more reading they do in school the more of the language will out that the whole trouble lies with the they know a year after graduating, and difference between English and Amerithus the greater will be their own can methods and in the character of the

matics should not be taught to any extent until children are 12 or 13 years old. Previous to that time reading is profitable, especially a course taken from mythology, history, anatomy, physiology, geography, geology and poetry. Students should not attack highe mathematics until they are well grounded in algebra, "the gymnast of marhe-:aatics." The larger number of failures in trigonometry, geometry and calculus are from a poor algebraic foundation.

There is too much counting on the future benefits to be derived from studies, holds Mr. Lockwood, Students should be made to feel that the present studies are a benefit to the present life 'Post obits' have ever been cashed only at a heavy discount; and pedagogie ises of future value are held in the school world in a like sub-par estimate." The spoken form of the English langet undergraduate compositions written as has been discovered. in Addisonian English. They will never, or very rarely, succeed, and will spoil much good stuff in the writing."

DISCRETION AND VALOR. Why do reformers of morals so often wander from sure ground? What is there in the purification of communities that seems to leave conservatism in a whirl? Is there a safe radicalism? In studying the developments in the characters who so often come to the front in public life the old query of the difference between the insanity of a sane mind and sanity of an insane mind is emphasized.

Not so long ago Carrie Nation seized upon the psychological moment and aroused the admiration of a great number of thoughtful citizens. During the first days of her hatchet crusade a certain method in her madness could be seen. Yet the storm soon passed, and Mrs. Nation-where have her wanderings led her?

Those who have kept posted on the New York campaign have watched the central figure with interest. Croker, Low and Shepard have not had onehalf the attention that Justice Jerome has aroused. Even in the beginning of the campaign his work of ferreting out crime and holding corruption up to

scorn had made him a foremost figure. Generalities are the bane of truth in a political campaign. So when the fighting Justice gave names, dates and places of violations of the law on the part of antagonists unusual attention was paid to the matters upon which he claimed to have exact information. He mineed no words. He has been the life of the Low campaign.

But the other night, in a meeting conducted under the auspices of the Republican committee, one of the divisions of the fusion movement, he claimed that Senator Platt and Mr. Whitney had entered into a conspiracy to defeat him. He denounced them in a speech that rankled with accusations which, if true, would have caused the defeat of the entire Low ticket.

On the next evening, he retracted, saying that, though the two men had met, other subjects were discussed.

Without considering the truth of the ecusations, what is the reason which explains Justice Jerome's tangent? Has he followed a rule that has held good with so many reformers? Has he become a monomaniae on this subject? Must the departures from conservatism be so great as to create doubts of mental integrity or soundness-or both? Can there not be enthusiasm mixed with discretion? Or, as seems to be the case, must permanent reforms in the moral sphere come about through the slow methods of the practical man who can see all facets of a question?

#### OPPORTUNITY SEEN.

When the official invitation to participate in the World's Fair of 1903 was presented to the Danish Government by American Minister Swenson that Government took occasion to again announce the fact of Denmark's deep interest in the Fair and determination to be adequately represented.

The appreciation thus manifested by Denmark will unquestionably be shared proportionately by the greater Governments of Europe. The World's Fair of 1903, the first international Exposition of the Twentleth Century, will develop into an international competition of so great moment that no enterprising and not be neglected. During the months of Newember and Describer the months but the best showing of their attainments in the arts, sciences and industries. The fact of competition would

alone make this showing imperative. There is little danger of error in as serting that all European Governments. great and small, clearly recognize the importance of the World's Fair of 1903 and propose to gain the fullest advantage possible from complete and comprehensive exhibits. The nation which falls to be properly represented in St. Louis in 1903 will be the greatest sufferer by reason of that failure. In this simple truth is contained the ample guarantee of hearty international participation in the Louisiana Purchas Exposition.

#### BOUND TO WIN.

There is not a continent where the American locomotive is not working The countries that do not use American engines could be counted upon the fingers of one hand. The increase in the number of locomotives exported during the past few years has been steady because of the methods employed in building and the almost universa success of the machines in operation. Yet there are places where the intro

duction of the American product has been fought and with some success, according to M. G. Cunniff, who discusses the subject in the World's Work. The most conspicuous instance is in the case of the Midland Railway of England The locomotive superintendent of this road submitted a statement to the press last May in which he said that tests made between American and British engines showed that the extra working cost of American engines was in fue 20-25 per cent, oll 50 per cent and repairs 60 per cent. Otherwise the American locomotives did their work satis

factorily. In commenting on this comparison of the English engineer Mr. Cunniff points figures furnished. In the first place, an American engine probably does use more fuel, drawing the same sized load, than the British machine usually requires. However, our locomotives can pull a train twice or three times as heavy as the English engine, with an ultimate saving of fuel. In other words, the American locomotive can move

trains that British engines cannot pull. Built on a big scale and with selfoilers, American engines probably use more oil. Before any deduction can be drawn, the intelligence of the drivers must be taken into account. This intter quantity must also be considered in determining the increase in the cost of repairs. No adequate cause for complain can be made until the amount spent for repairs is given, as the sum may be in-

consequential. Mr. Cunniff recites some of the trials of exporters. Special crews have to be Fair are evidently being selected with sent out with every order, the cost a proper appreciation of the importance guage is the most forceful, according being about \$1,200 for each engine. They and dignity of their duties.

to Mr. Lockwood. "Let teachers desist literally eat and sleep with the engines from constant efforts to keep out of until the final tests have been made school-boy and college-boy writings col- A bit of emery dust dropped into an loquialisms; and let them stop trying to oil cup may undo the work of months

An instance of American adaptability is mentioned in the case of a large order sent to an English firm in Jamaica. The gauge of the railroad differed from that common in England. The Britishers sent word that the line would have to be relaid and bridge widened. The American firm that final ly received the order immediately pre pared new plans, adjusted to the conditions in Jamaica. This one instance may be taken as indicative of the reasons why American manufacturers are winning their way over all the world. Enterprise and genius are bringing their

AFRICA'S RESOURCES.

"Africz is now the land of golden opportunity" begins S. P. Verner in telling the story of the Dark Continent's rise from obscurity. We of America do not know much concerning the broad territory that lies between the Mediterranean and the Trausvaal. Mr. Verner's picture of conditions differs from popular conception.

For instance, he asserts that there is not a square mile of land over which sovereignty is not claimed, and in most cases effectively established, by some organized government. England controls Egypt, the Niger, the Upper Nile, Uganda, the stretch between Victoria Nyanza and Zanzibar, most of the Zambesi Valley and South Africa. France controls most of North Africa, the Sahara, the Central Soudan, the Senegal, most of the north bank of the Congo, and a large part of West Africa. Germany has three large colonies in West Africa and one in East Africa. Portugal has about 1,000,000 square miles in East and West Africa. The King of Belgium is sovereign of most of the Congo Valley, a territory nearly as large as the Valley of the Mississippi.

So much for the geographical divisions. Mr. Verner sets forth that the war in South Africa is a part of a determined scheme on the part of Great Britain to obtain possession of the entire continent. England would have fought France as readily over Fashoda as the Boers are now being exterminated. The strategic importance of Africa cannot be overestimated in Eu-

Boats navigate the Nile, the Congo. the Niger and the Zambesi rivers for immense distances. On each side of these waterways are rich alluvial plains with healthful watersheds. Security to life and property is maintained by soldiers stationed at many points. Land in Central Africa costs only 40 cents an acre. International treaties provide for the granting of titles without discrimination.

Post offices throughout the interior of the continent are under the regulations of the Postal Union. Communication between New York and the heart of Africa now takes twenty-five days. Freight may be shipped from any point in America to Central Africa on through bills of lading. Government taxes for all purposes do not exceed 10 per cent of the value of property and merchan-

Nearly every product can be secured in Africa. Of the minerals there are precious stones, dlamonds, coal, petroleum and petrified gums; of the metals there are iron, gold, copper and lead, and of vegetable products, rubber, palm-oil, timber, kola, oranges, limes guavas, mangoes, nuts, corn, mandioca, coffee, cocoa, rice, plantains, bananas

Labor is cheap and docile. Mineral production costs little. A pound of rubber that brings \$1 a pound in Europe can be secured from the natives for yard of cotton sheeting. Other valuable products can be purchased at the same rate. Interest attaches to the statement that the value of rubber imported into the United States last year exceeded that of the gold production. Some day, according to Mr. Verner,

Africa will be called upon to supply humber for the world. The great plains and fine streams are valuable for cattle raising. Taploca is made from mandioca. The ordinary yield of mandloca per acre is about 30,000 pounds. Slavery is abolished except through long-time contracts which the natives sign some times to get the protection of white men from marauding tribes.

Railroads are being built in every direction. Cameron spent three years in going from the Upper Congo to the West Coast. The trip can now be made in one week. There seems to be no limit to the imagination when the future of Africa is considered. The exploitation of the Dark Continent holds success for those with enterprise.

That must have been an oversight when the Board of Public Improvements permitted a section of the new street sprinkling bill to authorize the appointment of twenty-one inspectors at a cost of \$21,000. Where are the police?

Conduit extension should precede the paving of streets and the laying of sewers. Be sure that the ordinance is error proof and then go ahead. The will take no excuses for inade juate laws on the subject.

Another shiver passed over the Re oublican "outfit" in Missouri when President Roosevelt declared that the merit rule would be applied in all appointments made since adjournment of

Proper sanitary measures are not con fined to the betterment of the streets and sewers. The passage of the ordinance declaring tuberculosis a conta gious disease is one of the necessities.

Has Lee Meriwether picked out his ticket for next year? When he goes in to a political movement, he takes all the glory, handles the funds and shows ur with most of the Republican votes,

Lee Meriwether, the mascot of the Re publicans in St. Louis, is now after the State Committee fleshpots. Of course the Globe-Democrat is helping him.

Philanthropist James Eads How has probably chosen to sell newspapers as offering the shortest cut to the enlight enment and uplifting of mankind.

Foreign representatives of the World's

# ETTERS FROM A SELF-MADE MERCHANT TO HIS SON.

CHANT IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST HAVE ATTRACTED WIDE FAVOR ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR BROAD GRASP OF BUSINESS AND SOCIAL LIPE, SOUND SENSE AND CLEVER STYLE, BY SPECIAL AR-RANGEMENT WITH THE SATURDAY EVEN-ING POST THE REPUBLIC IS ENABLED TO REPUBLISH THESE ARTICLES.

July 7, 189-. Dear Plerrepont-Yours of the 4th has the right ring, and it says more to the number of words used than any letter that I have ever received from you. I remember reading once that some fellows use language to conceal thought; but it's been my experience that a good many more use it instead

of thought. A business man's conversation should be regulated by fewer and simpler rules than any other function of the human animal. They are:

Have something to say.

Say ft. Stop talking. Reginning before you know what you want to say and keeping on after you have said it lands a merchant in a lawsuit or rhouse, and one's a short cut to the other. I maintain a legal department here, and it costs a lot of money, but it's to keep

It's all right when you are calling on a girl or talking with friends after dinner to run a conversation like a Sunday-school excursion, with stops to pick flowers; but in the office your sentences should be the shortest distance possible between periods. Cut out the introduction and the peroration, and stop before you get to secondly. You've got to preach short sermons to catch sinners; and deacons won't believe they need long ones themselves. Give fools the first and women the last word. The meat's always in the middle of the sandwich. Of course, a little butter on either side of it man who likes butter.

wise than to talk wisdom. Say less than the other fellow and listen more than you telling on himself and he's flattering the fellow who is. Give most men a good listener and most women enough note paper and they'll tell all they know. Money talks-but not unless its owner has a loo tongue, and then its remarks are always offensive. Poverty talks, too, but nobody wants to hear what it has to say.

From John Graham, at the Union Stock Yards, in Chicago, to Pierrepont Graham, at Lake Moosgatchemawamue, in the Maine Woods.

fellow who's doing the talking; just as I'm | his pride are pretty badly snarled up in this a little afraid that you're sometimes like the world, and he can't always pick them hungry drummer at the dollar-a-day house apart. I think a heap of you and a heap -inclined to kill your appetite by eating the of the house, and I want to see you get cake in the center of the table before the sliong well together. To do that you must

line and show the proper spirit about coming on here and going to work; but you musn't get yourself all "het up" before may be something in it, for all I know; you take the plunge, because you're bound | but I'm dead certain there's no such thing to find the water pretty cold at first. I've as love at first sight in business. A man's seen a good many young fellows pass got to keep company a long time, and come through and out of this office. The first early and stay late and sit close, before week a lot of them go to work they're in a he can get a girl or a lob worth having. sweat for fear they'll be fired; and the sec- There's nothing comes without calling in ond week for fear they won't be. By the third, a boy that's no good has learned just how little work he can do and keep his job; while the fellow who's got the right stuff in him is holding down his own place with one hand and beginning to reach for the job just ahead of him with the other. I don't mean that he's neglecting his own work; but he's beginning to take notice, and that's a mighty hopeful sign in either a young clerk or a young widow.

You've got to handle the first year of

a trotting horse. Warm up a little before going to the post-not enough to be in a eager. Never start off at a gait that you can't improve on, but move along strong and well in hand to the quarter. Let out notch there, but take it calm enough up to the half not to break, and hard enough not to fall back into the ruck. At the three quarters you ought to be going fast enough to poke your nose out of the other fellow's dust, and running like the Limited in the stretch. Keep your eyes to the front all the time, and you won't be so apt to shy doesn't do any harm if it's intended for a at the little things by the side of the track, Hend up, and tail over the dashboard-Remember, too, that it's easier to look ! that's the way the winners look in the old pictures of Maud S, and Dexter and Jay-Eye-See. And that's the way I want to see you swing by the old man at the enof the year, when we holst the numbers to scheme. He'd commence at 8 o'clock and of the fellows that are good enough to pro-

your business life about the way you would

I've always taken a good deal of stock in

mote and pick out the salaries that need

a little sweetening.

start right. It's just as necessary to make Of course, I'm glad to see you swing into a good first impression in business as in courting. You'll read a good deal about "love at first sight" in novels, and there

this world, and after you've called you've generally got to go and fetch it yourself. Our bright young men have discovered how to make a pretty good article of potted chicken, and they don't need any help from hens, either; and you can smell the clover in our butterine if you've developed the poetic side of your nose; but none of the boys have been able to discover any thing that will pass as a substitute for work, even in a boarding-house, though I'll off happy. give some of them credit for having tried

I remember when I was selling goods for old Josh Jennings, back in the sixtles, and had rounded up about a thousand in a savings bank-a mighty hard thousand, that came a dollar or so at a time, and every dollar with a little bright mark where had bit it-I roomed with a dry goods clerk named Charlie Chase. Charlie had a hankering to be a rich man; but somehow he could never see any connection between that hankering and his counter, except that he'd hint to me sometimes about an heiress who used to squander her father's money wait on her. But when it came to getting

Along about Tuesday night-he was paid on Saturday-he'd stay at home and begin, tue of never being forgotten start a magazine, maybe, and before midnight he'd be turning away subscribers be cause his presses couldn't print a big a pretty touchy Irishman, and I may be enough edition. Or perhaps he wouldn't what you call "Blood-will-tell" if you're a feel literary that night, and so he'd invent help you to keep on his mellow side. He's Methodist, or "Heredity" if you're a Un!- a system for speculating in wheat and go tarian; and I don't want you to come along on pyramiding his purchases till he'd made I simply mention these things in passing at this late day and disturb my religious the best that Cheops did look like a five-because I'm afraid you're apt to be the beliefs. A man's love for his children and cent plate of ice cream. All he ever needed

get that he'd decide to let me in on the ground floor. I want to say right here that whenever any one offers to let you in on the ground floor it's a pretty safe rule to take the elevator to the roof garden. I never exactly refused to lend Charlie the capital he needed, but we generally com-promised on half a dollar next morning. when he was in a hurry to make the store to keep from getting docked.

He dropped by the office last week, a little bent and seedy, but all in a glow and trembling with excitement in the old way. Told me he was president of the Klondike Exploring, Gold-Prospecting and Immigration Company, with a capital of ten millions. I guessed that he was the board of directors and the capital stock and the exploring and the prospecting and the immigrating, too-everything, in fact, except the husiness card he'd sent in: for Charlie always had a gift for nosing out pri who'd trust him. Said that for the sake of old times he'd let me have a few thou shares at 50 cents, though they would go to par in a year. In the end we compre mised on a loan of \$10, and Charlie went

The swamps are full of razorbacks like Charlie, fellows who'd rather make a mulion a night in their heads than \$5 a day in cash. I have always found it cheaper to lend a man of that build a little money than to hire him. As a matter of fact, I have never known a fellow who was smart enough to think for the house days and for himself nights. A man who tries that is usually a pretty poor thinker, and he isn't much good to either; but if there's any choice, the house gets the worst of it.

I simply mention these little things in a general way. If you can take my word for some of them you are going to save your-self a whole lot of trouble. There are others which I don't speak of, because life is too rich outside the dry goods business and short, and because it seems to afford a felgetting rich in a hurry, Charlie was the low a heap of satisfaction to pull the trigger for himself to see if it is loaded; and a lesson learned at the muzzle has the vir-

You report to Milligan at the yards at \$ sharp on the 15th. You'd better figure on being here on the 14th, because Milligan's apt to feel a little sore at taking on a man on. Your affectionate father,

## T PELIKE Foot of New Guinea Savage Proclaims Him the Most Primitive Type of Man Extant, Says Scientist Haddon. ing a crocodile's head combined with a ha-man face, and above it was an effect of a sawfish. This ceremony extended for the greater part of a week, and I believe it was a magical performance to insure a success

by his feet, so large and powerful were tention to the feet of animals, as these bear so close a relation to their habits and relationships. It was not unnatural, therefore, when the remmblances between mon keys and men first attracted the serious attention of naturalists that the foot of man was compared with that of apes.

Before the time of Darwin groteque carcatures of men that we call apes and monkeys were classified as forming a group of animals next to man, but in order to emphasize the distinction between them, the pes and monkeys were called quadrumana

or the four-handed enimals.

It was Huxley who caused that erroneous term to be abandened, as he conclusively proved that the hind feet of monkeys were in all essential points similar to the feet of man. Indeed, the same set of bones occur in the hind limbs of all the land mammals. fore paws of monkeys also are equally liar to the hands of man. Slight differ nces have arisen between the feet of mar and those of apes because men more sistently walks on his feet, whereas

ewly born infant's foot be examined num erous well marked creases are visible, which tend to become flattened out with age. These creases, like those of the palm of the hand, about which so much nonsense has been spoken and written, have beet held to represent the folds which mus have been present in the feet of the preuman ancestors of man when they we ree climbers. Our big toe differs in on or two respects from that of the apes. It is larger, is placed in a line with the other

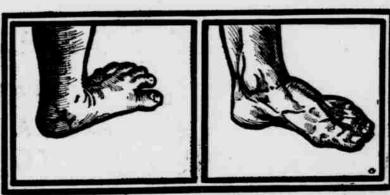
is larger, is placed in a line with the con-toes, and there is no space between it and them.

Three years ago, when I was in British New Guinea, I had the good fortune to come cross some natives from the mountains on he interior of that wonderful island. Onf them had such a remarkable foot that chotographed it. It is at once evident from nace between the big toe and the others. the photograph with your own foot you wil at once see how different they are. In this respect it recalls the big toe of apes, but the other two human characteristics to which I referred are present, and we mus deny ourselves the pleasure of speaking of it as an apelike foot. We cannot from this

foot alone recognize a missing link.

Many primitive peoples have such great
command over their feet that with them
they can firmly grasp anything or can pick up very small objects. More than one traveler while unsuspiciously talking to sav-ages, has lost articles which have been siyages, has lost articles which have been siyly abstracted by the dexterous prehensile
powers of the toes of the apparently unsophisticated children of nature. Although
we have gained incalculably by civilization,
we have lost, on the other hand, several
skillful and delicate aptitudes that primitive
people powers. On the whole, however, our
thieves can manage very well without employing their toes.

New Guinea is inhabited by but a single race of people, the Papuans or Melanesians,



Foot of a New Guinea Native.

n different localities. The western half of he Island belongs to the Netherlands, Ger-many has most of the eastern portion, while the southern part belongs to the Britisl The center of New Culnes is nerhups the

statently walks on his feet, whereas the apes do so only intermittently.

Two main features of th human foot have resulted from this change in the mode of progression—that is, from climbing to walking. These are the loss of its primitive prehensile or grasping power and a difference in form, especially in the relation of the big toe to the rest of the foot.

The center of New Guinea is perhaps the least known inhabited portion of our earth. This is due to the difficulties of transportation and the unhealthfulness of the climate. The only means of access into the heart of the country is by rivers, and the upper reaches of these are subject to continual and rapid changes of volume, so that at any moment a boat may be stranded and reaches of these are subject to continual and rapid changes of volume, so that at any moment a boat may be stranded and delayed until there is a rise in the stream The Papuans are not at all inclined to travel or to act as porters, and there are no tracks through the jungle. In these respects there is a great contrast to Africa. Beside the rivers there are large scattered villages and their inhabitants keenly resent the in-trusion of foreigners, and as a result there have been several skirmishes between the few travelers who have attempted to pene-trate the country and the patriotic natives. Though the Papuan is by no means avers to stealing upon defenseless men and womer in order to add to his collection of skulls he can at times exhibit great pluck and bravery, and one can well believe that even gun-possessing Europeans do not feel quite comfortable when a fleet of canoes dashes down the river filed. down the river filled with naked savage painted and accoutered for war.

The shell and leaf decorations show u well against their black skins, and abov the gleaming array of their white teeth an their glistening eyes are white feather headdresses or the sable plumes of the cas-sowary. The chanting of the war song is accompanied by the rhythmic strokes of the paddles, and as soon as they come within range a shower of arrows is discharge

amid vociferous yells.

It was but a few months ago that the re nowned and devoted James Chalmers, or "Tamate," as he liked to be called by his black and by his white friends, and a young brother missionary, the Reverend O. Tom-kins, together with twelve native mission students, were murdered by such a wa

The noble Tamate, hearing of a tribal fight at a spot on the coast near the Aird River that had not been under missionary or Government influence, went thither to quiet the disturbance. Alas! even his strong personality and wonderful influence over natives failed to soothe the passion of the savages, and he closed his adventurous career by being killed and eaten by tho whose welfare he had so much at heart. The Papuans vary in the color of their skin from copper to very dark bronze; their hair is black and woolly; of this they are

ut there are some variations of this stock | very proud, and they dress their hair with care and decorate it with elegant combs and beautiful feathers. That is to say, the men do, for it is a curious fact that, as among animals, it is the males of primitive

Foot of a Civilized Man.

I have seen young men, gorgeously got up with feather and shell ornaments, strutting about the village like turkey cocks, while on with admiring eyes. Perhaps the ex-treme of fashion is reached by some of the young men of the Mekeo district, where tight lacing is much in vogue. There you may see young men with bands

drawn around their waists to the extreme of tightness, so much so that the flesh cozes out between the circles of the belts in prominent rings and the chests seem inflated, recalling the characteristic appear-ance of a pouter pigeon. One may safely assert that all through life the Papuan woman is much less ornamented than the man. One fact is significant, after marriage the hair is cut off-indeed, this is, I believe in most cases the only outward and visible sign of marriage. One day a damsel will have a fine head of hair and be flighty in her behavior; the next day will see her de-murely walking shelterless, with shaven pate fully exposed to a broiling tropical sun, and looking as if butter would not melt in her mouth.

The Papuans are excitable, demonstrative

and fairly intelligent, although some of the tribes have no names for numerals above two. These in counting say "one." "two," "two-one." "two-two." "two-two-one."
"two-two." after which they say "a
lot. Other tribes have a decimal system.
All the Papuans are very fond of dancing,
and then they get themselves up in fine

It would take far too much space to describe even in the briefest manner the nu-merous varieties of dances in which the Papuans indulge. With us dancing is merely an amusement, and there appear to be some dances of the Papuans which are be some dances of the Papuans which are similarly indulged in, simply for pleasure. The great majority of dances are, however,

Among some tribes dances are held on the supremely important occasion when a young man is initiated into manhood, for, unless certain very sacred ceremonies are held a youth is not recognized as a man, and has no rights and privileges. Some of these dances are performed by men wearing way. dances are performed by men wearing won-derful masks. One mask I know of had a beard of human jawbones. There were magical dances to make food abundant and masks were worn on some of these occasions. I witnessed one dance in which the performers had masks represent-

ties.

At various periods of life there were important ceremonies, and not the least important were those associated with death. Some tribes inculcated the doctrine of a life after det th by means of dances performed by masked men, who, by their gait and actions, mimicked recently deceased persons. The women and children believed that these mummers actually were the spirits of their beloved relatives, and they were comforted thereby.

Before leaving the subject of dances it may be as well to add that no women ever participate in the sacred dances in which masks are employed. Some of the dances are too secret for them even to witness them. In some instances not only was no

are too secret for them even to witness them. In some instances not only was no woman allowed to see the ceremonial mask. but its name was too sacred to be o ated to noninitiates cated to noninitiates.

Among one group of Papuan tribes it is considered highly indelicate for men and women to dance together; indeed, the women very rarely dance, and among these tribes only the men belonging to a certain clan are allowed to beat the drums. Among another group of Papuans lads and lamies dance together and all the male dancers beat drums.

Dances were held to make the dugoing come to be harpooned, and it was the business of certain clans to provide in this way for the needs of the community. Dances are very prevalent at the season of the year when food is most abundant, and, like the harvest festivals of Europe, there was a magical idea at the back of these festivities.

On the mainland of British New Guines, the houses are almost invariably built upon piles. In the west there are immense bouses piles. In the west there are immense nouse in which many families live. In the east each family group lives in a separate house. sach family group lives in a separate house. Some tribes build their villages in the sea Thus there are to-day in New Guines aquatic dwellings built on piles, as there were in the Swiss lakes of the polished stand and bronze ages of Europe, thous years ago. It is a unique experi walk on the rickety platforms of

walk on the rickety platforms of these marine houses and to cross along unstable logs to a neighboring house.

Most of the Papuan villages are built on land, and the women pride themselves on keeping the open spaces clean and tidy. A woman who neglects the ground or strest in front of her house is considered as diagraced. Certain hill tribes not only build their villages on the narrow ridges of high hills, but for further protection from enemies they erect houses in trees. These tree houses also serve the purpose of watch towers. A tree house does not at first sight appear

A tree house does not at hist mant appear to be a very safe place of refuge. It seems so easy to cut down the tree and so destroy the inhabitants at one fell blow, but ft must be remembered that until very recently these people had only stone implements, and it takes time to cut down trees with stone axes. Then the people in the house always kept a store of stones and spears ready for emergencies, for the people of this part of New Guinea do not employ the bow and ar-

Finally, it has been stated that it is con-Finally, it has been stated that it is con-trary to the etiquette of war of these peo-to cut down a tree house, so they really were houses of refuge. The Government of British New Guinea has so pacified the greater part of the country inhabited by the hill and mountain tribes that the tree houses are no longer necessary, and, indeed, there are but few of them to be found at present.

### OUSES Built of Petrified Trees by Prehistoric Americans.

WONDERS OF THE POSSIL FORESTS OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

In the Petrified Forest of Arizona are ruins of several ancient Indian villages. which present to the eye a very remarkable spectacle, inasmuch as they are built of logs from fossil trees. These particular trees are of a species known to botanists as Araucarioxylon, and have no living representative nearer than Chile and the Pacifi

Doctor Walter Hough, in a recent com munication to the Plant World, says: "During the process of fossilization th trunks of these ancient conifers, which had fallen and sunk down in the soft mud of the Jura-Triacs lake shores, became divided in to cylinders, from two to rarely more than ly be called logs. The prehistoric dwellers of the land selected cylinders of uniform size, which were seemingly determined by the carrying strength of a man. It is prob more beautiful stones for the construction trees which flourished ages before man api on the earth.
wood agate also furnished material

for stone hammers, arrow heads and knives, which are often found in ruins hundreds of miles from the forest, the vivid colors, no doubt, being very attractive to the ancient people, who made long journeys for the stone

"The visit to the Petrified Forest was one of the most pleasant experiences which have fallen to the lot of the writer during his ethnological explorations in Arisons." railen to the lot of the writer during his ethnological explorations in Arizona. In the valleys gnawed from the edge of the "Rad Lands," surrounded by fantastic pinnacles and meas, lie in chaotic confusion sections of the fossil trees, too hard for the tooth of time, which has formed the landscape around them. The ground is covered with gaudy fragments, which tempt the traveler to load himself down with specimens, and every step makes one feel that he is in an every step makes one feel that he is in an enchanted land."

"The people who dwelt in the Petrifice Forest of Arizona in prehistoric times were the ancestors of the people who live in that part of the country to-day," said Professor W. H. Holmes, anthropologist in chief of the National Museum. "They were Indians of the Pueblo tribes, and belonged to several groups, of which the Moki and Zuni

were two. Their culture was superior to that of their descendants of to-day, as is proved by the plentiful remains which they have left behind. "Wherever we find the aborigines on this

continent we learn that their ancient cul-ture, if they had any worth mentioning, was superior to that of their descendants of today. On coming into contact with the whites the Indians lose their own arts, abandon to a great extent the culture that properly belongs to them, and becomes hangon to Caucasian civilization. In this way the Pueblo tribes appear to have lost less than any others, but they have suffered con-

"Fix it in your mind that the region of the Petrified Forest reveals no signs of any prehistoric people aside from the ancestors of the Pueblo tribes. Next, realize that there is hardly a square mile of that coun-try which does not contain some remains of ancient art, buildings, pottery, or what not serve as a memorial of human dwellers of long ago. In that land of drought water is always the chief desideratum, and it may be taken for granted that during many centuries past no spot where water was to be found has been without a population. Where there is or was no water there are sure to of hunting camps or other evi-

"The discovery of ruined villages in the fossil forest, with remains of houses built of logs from the petrified trees, is not at all surprising. Wherever man finds himself in the world he constructs his dwelling of the materials most conveniently at hand. In the

petrified forest country there was no material so suitable and so easily obtained so the silicified logs, and it is natural that the Indians should have utilized them in this way. They furnished a very beautiful building stone, but aesthetic considerations are of secondary importance from the aboriginal viewpoint.

"The prehistoric dwellers in that part of the country were much better builders than their descendants of to-day. Not only did they erect great structures of cut stone, sometimes of gigantic size, but they laid the courses with the utmost neatness, plastered the walls and added finally a coat of whitewash. Some of the edifices which they left behind, although now in ruins, are magnificent monuments to their architectural still. Occasionally, too, these buildings were adorned with superb round towers, suggesting a likeness to those of mediaeval Morman castles.

ing a likeness to those of mediaeval Mor-man castles.

"When Doctor Hough started on his expe-dition last spring I suggested to him that he should make a sort of 'pottery map' of the region. Some of the most interesting remains found in the fossil forest and its neighborhood are pots, which are of several distinct types. One type is the so-called 'coiled ware,' another is the 'polychrous' and a third is the 'gray' pottery. The colled

and a third is the 'gray' pottery. The colled ware seems to be the most ancient kind. though some of it is still in use. The gray pots were made by the cliff dwellers—these ancient folk were cliff dwellers where suitable cliffs happened to be handy—but the same sort of ware is to be picked up all over Arizona, New Mexico and Southers Colorado."